WASHINGTON D. C., MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1886.

A REVOLUTION OF LABOR.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STRIKE RIOTS AT CHARLEROL.

A Terrible Condition of Affairs Gladstone's Cabinet Changes-Two Experienced Executive Officers Replace the Deserters - Prince Alexander's Proposed Coup d'Etat.

LONDON, March 28. - The first intelligence of the recent riots at Charleroi, Belgium, has reached here. The troubles were caused by the prolonged depression of the fron and steel trade. Certain mines were closed altogether and hundreds of miners were laid, off although they had been working for starvation wages. When trade picked up the men asked for their old wages, and on being refused struck to a man. The riots were incited by communists from Paris, seat by "circles" for the purpose. Gen Van der Smissen, who fully appreciates the danger, thought that if the insurrections could be localized the government could put a stop to them, but in the event of a general spread he feared the consequences. picked up the men asked for

feared the consequences.

Two fires occurred last night near Charlerot. A correspondent says: "The damage to the property in the disturbed district is now estimated at 25,000,000 francs. The number of troops in the field exceeds 15,000, and should be doubled with twenty batteries of artillery to be placed at inter-sections of streets in the cities to mow batteries of artillery to be placed at intersections of streets in the cities to mow
down mobs with grape that are uncontrollable by infantry. Every jewelry
store and gunshop in Charlerol,
and nearly every liquor warehouse said
drinking saloon has been looted and
more or less completely wrecked. Churches
have been robbed of all articles of precious metal. More than a hundred collieries, foundries, and residences have been
burned. The latter were the property of
the bourgeoise generally, the rioters not discriminating in this respect against employcrs. Hundreds of citizens have been
robbed in the streets in daylight. One
young lady, who wore a diamond ring that
was tight upon the finger, had her tinger
amputated by the rufflans with a chisel
and mallet. Scores of virtuous women
have been outraged. In two cases mothers
who foug bit to preserve their honor had the
brains of their babies dashed out before
their eyes.

"Fireally athoneth little affected by the

their eyes.

"Finally, although little affected by the vaporings of the anarchists, which I have heard before in many European capitals and generally seen disproved, I am convinced that we are out on the threshold of the disorders, which may spread to every place where coal or iron is mined in Europe."

The rioters at Junet, upon the approach of the troops sent to disperse them, placed 200 women in the front ranks. The troops opened fire, and many of the women were wounded. The strike is extending to Nawounded. The strike is extending to Na-mur. Additional troops have been called from Brussels to quell the disorders. The strikers are destitute, and are compelled to beg for food. The men are desporate, and threaten personal violence if their wants are not supplied. A number of men will go to work to-morrow. They will be armed with revolvers, with which to defend themselves in case of an atdefend themselves in case of an at-

to defend theniselves in case of an attack by strikers.

The authorities have prohibited the sale of the newspaper Lemple of this city. Two classes of the militia have been called out for service. A circular signed by the governor of Hainaunt has been placarded throughout Charleroi proclaiming a state of slege throughout the district of the strikes and authorizing troops to cut down and fire upon all ricters that refuse to disperse. Strikes are threatened at Flenu and Quarernon, and troops have been sent to those places. It is asserted that Germans organized the present labor movement.

CHANGES IN THE CANINET.

organized the present labor movement.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

LONDON, March 28.—Mr. Joseph Chamberiain, president of the local government board, and Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, secretary for Scatland, having resized from Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, the queen has accepted the resignations, and the Right Hon. James Stansfield, radical member for Hallfax, and the Earl of Dalbousle have been appointed to succeed them. Lord Dalbousie will not, however, have a seat in the cabinet as Mr. Trevelyan had.

It is expected that there will be six secresions from Mr. Gladstone's party outside of the cabinet. The report that Lord Spencer would resign unless the land bill

Spencer would resign unless the land bill satisfied him is not true. He has full confidence in Mr. Gladstone, and assisted the latter in drafting his bill.

The Economist says: "Mr. Châmberlain's secession from the cabinet is the most severe blow Mr. Gladstone could sustain. If the schism continues the next election may result in returning the tories to power, or in compelling the liberals to accept Mr. Chamberlain's leadership. Either result will be fraught with momentons consequences."

PHINGE ALEXANDER'S COUP D'ATAT. PRINCE ALEXANDER'S COUP D'ETAT.

VIENNA, March 28.—The Pesther Lloyd says that Prince Alexander is about to make his army proclaim him king of united Bulgaria.

THREE HARD-GLOVE FIGHTS.

Two Spirited Contests Saturday Night-

A Contract Signed in Chicago. WILMINGTON, DEL., March 28 .- Billy Young, of Baltimore, and Chanles White, of Providence, were matched to fight under the Marquis of Queensberry rules with two-ounce gloves for £250 a side. They met at 2 o'clock this morning in a private room in this city and fought seven rounds. Young forced the fighting and had decidedly the forced the fighting and had decidedly the best of it, when White claimed a foul, which was not allowed. He refused to continue, and Referce Brierly gave the fight to Young, Jack Kilrain seconded Young, and Wm. M. Carroll officiated for White. The men both atripped at about 147 pounds, and some exceedingly clever sparring was done. Neither was punished badly.

Chroaco, March 28.—Jack Burke and Frank Glover met at "Parson" Davice's place last night and signed an agreement for an eight-round match with bard gloves, to take place at Battery D armory April 27.

for an eight-round match with hard gloves, to take place at Battery D armory April 27.

MILWADKER, Wis., March 28.—In a five-round hard-glove contest at the South Side Palace Rink last night between Pat Killen (Parson Davies's "unknown) and James Brady, of Buffalo, the latter was knocked out in two minutes and forty seconds by a short-arm blow in the pit of the stomach. Brady fell to the floor unconscious, was carried to his corner, and revived in eight of ten minute. or ten minute...

A Baltimore Editor Dead. BALTIMORE, March 23.—Charles Reynolds, Jr., managing editor of the Baltimore Morning Herald, died suddenly this morning at Annap-Heroid, died suddenly this morning at Annap-oils, of paralysis of the brain. He was visiting friends in that city, and was taken ill about 9 o'clock last night, remaining unconscious un-til his death. Mr. Reynoids was 28 years of age, a native of Wimminston, Del., where he was at one time connected with the Dully Nons. He was also at one time editor and part owner of the New Haven (Conn.) Nons, and had been in Baltimore two years and a half. His remains will be taken to Wilmington for burial.

The Carroliton Murders Unavenged. The Carrollton Murders Unavenged.
New Obleans, March 28.—A Winena (Miss)
dispatch, dated March 27, says the circuit
court has been in session at Carrollton during
the past week, and adjourned finally without
returning any indictments against any of the
parties capaged in the bloody work of March
17. Proper efforts were made by the court to
ascertain the names of the parties implicated
in the sad occurrence and bring them to justice, but without success.

Geronimo Ready to Surrender. San Francisco, Cat., March 25.—A dispatch from Sonora, Mexico, asps: Geronimo is re-ported to have held a conference with his warriors last night rolative to sirrendisc to Gen. Crook. His unconditional aurender is

Killed While Robbing His Own House CHATTAROGGA, THEN, March 28.—A report from Grainger county, East Tunnessee, says hat County Trustee Jury attempted to rob also own residence of \$2.500 tax money, and

CONGRESS THIS WEEK.

Forecast of the Business Likely to Be Transacted.

Nearly four months of the present session of Congress have passed with but two of the regular appropriation bills—the Indian and pension—disposed of by the House of Representatives. The indications point to a remarkably long session, although Speaker Carlisle is reported to have said. "Congress can readily get through its work by the middle of June." The outlook for the present week cannot be compared with that of the past week, so far as interesting proceedings are concerned, and, indeed,

proceedings are concerned, and, indeed, it is not likely that the interest displayed by the public in the debate on the Edmunds resolutions will be surpassed during the remainder of the session.

In the Senate Mr. Logan's bill to increase the efficiency of the army, as the unfinished business, will probably consume the morning hour for several days, although the sonator intends to have it disposed of as early as ressible.

as possible.
At 2 o'clock to-day Senator Platt will call as possible.

At 2 o'clock to-day Senator Piatt will call up the bill to sadmit Washington territory to the family of states. As the general questions involved in the proposition to create a new state were all delated at great length a few weeks ago, when the Dakota bill was up, it is possible that senators will confine themselves to the discussion in this instance of what may be found to be distinctive and peculiar to the case in hand, and thereby shorten the consideration to a few days. Next to the two measures mentioned the interstate commerce bill and the bankruptcy bill are booked for consideration. Senator Wilson will continue his watch for an opportunity to try the passage of the Des Moines river settlers bill over the President's veto.

Considerable time will probably be spent upon nominations in secret session during the week, and if opportunity presents itself there is likely to be some discussion upon the subject of open sessions for the consideration of nominations.

In the House the friends of the educa-

eration of nominations.

In the House the friends of the educa

tional bill will seek an open issue with its opponents. Mr. Willis will report a new educational bill under the call of states,

opponents. Mr. Willis will report a new educational bill under the call of states, and will move its reference to some other than the education committee. This committee has indefinitely nigeon-holed the Senate bill and all similar measures now before it, and its members are expected to resist the effort to take this subject from its jurisdiction. The result to-day is looked forward to as a test of the strength of the measure in the House.

The poetoffice appropriation bill is the unfinished business, and the debate upon the polley of the Postmaster General with regard to the foreign mail service may postpone action until near the end of the week.

The appropriation bills next in order are the consular and diplomatic, army, and District of Columbia. The river and harbor and agricultural bills are ready to be reported, and the sundry civil bill may be completed before Saturday.

The ways and means committee expect to reach a conclusion on the tariff question and get some sort of bill in the House during the next week, but in view of the inability of the majority to commit their brethren who are standing out for protection to support a modified bill, it is probable the expectation will not be realized.

As the bill for the increase of the naval establishment is not entitled to special precedence, the committee on naval affairs will ask to have the House set apart a day for its consideration.

The committee on ways and means will

will ask to have the House set apart a day for its consideration.

The committee on ways and means will probably call up for consideration during the morning hours this week the bill relating to the establishment of export tobacco factories, and the committee on banking and currency will endeavor to perfect and secure consideration for some measure to guard against contraction of the currency.

Saturday's assistion of the House will be devoted to a continuation of the debate on the silver question.

IMPRISONED IN CUBA.

Significant Warning to Spain-A Subject for Serious Consideration on the Part of the Covernment of the United

The Senate committee on foreign relations has made, through Senator Edmunds, a report of more than ordinary significance and importance in the matter of the protection of American citizens in foreign lands. It appears that Cirilo Pouble, alleged to be a naturalized citizen of the United States, went to Cuba some time I November, 1884; was there immediately arrested and imprisoned by the Spanish authorities on the charge of treason, or charges of that character, and that down to the latest reports (about December, 1885), his trial had not been had. Here is what the committee on foreign relations has to say about this case:

Here is what the committee on foreign relations has to say about this case:

The committee is satisfied that the Department of State and the consul gaueral of the United states at Havana have exercised every practicable diffigured and exertion to bring the case of Pouble to a speedy trial in conformity with the haws of Spain, and with the treaty stipulations between Shain and the Junited States existing on the subject, and that every effort has been made by the department and consul general to make the situation of the accused as comfortable as possible, and to give him every practicable assistance.

The committee is of the option, therefore, that there is nothing that at present calls for any action on the lart of the Senate or of Concress. If there should be mach forther delay much cital of Fouble, it will become a subject for very serious consideration on the part of the government of the United States.

At present the committee saks to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition.

THE TREASURY DEATH TRAP. Official Recognition of the Presence of Sewer Gas and Absence of Ventilation.

The condition of the treasury building, as set forth in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN Saturday, suggested to the treasury officials some remedy, and Chief Clerk Youmans made a report the same day, which shows a dangerous and deplorable state of affairs. The sewer pipes, which run in the corridors and subbasements, have not been cleaned for ten years, and the free circulation of pure air is prevented. Breaks in tion of pure air is prevented. Breaks in
the pipes allow foul air and gas
to escape, and the foreman states that he
can trace a number of deaths to the bad atmosphere. It is proposed to have a thorough cleaning out of the air ducts. Assistant Secretary Fairchild has instructed that
a letter be prepared to Congress asking an
appropriation of \$190,000 to remedy the
evils. At present \$15,000 a year is allowed,
and this sum is specific yexhausted.

William T. Meany Dead.

William T. Meany, at one time a well-known newspaper man of this city and Baltimere, was found on Pennsylvania avence, near Third street, in a stupid condition by a police officer Thursday night and was afterward sent to Providence Hospital, where he died yesterlay morning. His death was caused by an overdose of mornina, which he took to precure sleep. He had been drinking heavily of late, and his constitution was about run down. He was about 42 years of age, and an Irishman, his brother, Stephen I. Meany, a well-kin was newspaper man about New York, has been prominently identified with the Irish movement. The deceased was for a long time attached to the Baltimore descripen, and worked upon other papers. He leaves a wife and children, who reside at 208 Fulton street, Baltimore. found on Pennsylvania avenue, near Third

The Recorder of Deeds. Noticing Fred. Douglass in one of the gal-leries of the Senate a few days ago a well-known Democrat remarked to a friend with known Democrat remarked to a friend with whom he was conversing that he (the Democrat) believed "Cleveland purposely fixed things as they are in the matter of the Dieter recorder of deeds—that is, in order to placate Democrata he made a show of getting rid of Fred Douglass, and then, as "sop to this negro element, be nonlinated a negro who would be so odious as to almost cortainly be rejected. Whether rejected or not the nonline, Mathews, would be hang up for a long while, and in the meantline, by the terms—of Douglass's letter of resignation (i), Douglass would combine to hold the office, while, and dulies were performed by a white deputy."

CHRISTIAN MOTHERHOOD.

TALMAGE'S TALK ABOUT CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS.

Hannah, the Pious Mother of Samuel. Taken as an Example-Her Industry, Intelligence, and Integrity - The Virtue of Prayer in the Household.

St. Lcus, Mo., March 28,-Rev. T. De-Witt Talmage, D. D., of Brooklyn, preached in this city this morning, on his way home from his western trip, the twelfth of his series of sermons on "The Marriage Ring." It subject was "Motherhood."

The eloquent preacher took for his text, I Samuel II, 19-"Moreover his mother made him a little coat, and brought it to him from year to year when she came up with her busband to offer the yearly sacrifice." The stories of Deborah and Abigail are

very apt to discourage a woman's soul. She says within herself, "It is impossible that I ever can achieve any such grandeur of character, and I don't mean to try;" as though a child should refuse to play the eight notes because he cannot execute a William Tell." This Hannah of the text

eight notes because he cannot execute a "William Tell." This Hannah of the text differs from the persons I just now named. She was an ordinary woman, with ordinary intellectual capacity, placed in the ordinary circuinstances, and yet, by extraordinary piety, standing out before all the agos to come, the model Christian mother.

Hannah was the wife of Eikanah, who was a person very much like herself—unromantic and platu, never having fought a battle or been the subject of a maryelous escape. Neither of them would have been called a genius. Just what you and I might be, that was Eikanah and Hannah.

The brightest time in all the history of that family was the birth of Samuel. Although no star ran along the heavens pointing down to his birthpiace, I think the angels of God stooped at the coming of so wonderful a prophet.

As Samuel had been given in answer to prayer, Eikanah and all his family, save Hannah, started up to Shiloh to offer sacrifices of thanksgiving. The cradle where the child slept was altar enough for Hannah 'sgrafeful heart, but when the boy was old enough she took him to Shiloh and took three bullocks, and an ephah of flour, and a bottle of wine, and made offering of sacrifice unto the Lord, and there, according to a previous yow, she left hist, for there he was to stay all the days of his life and minister in the temple.

Years rolled on, and every year Hannah made with her own hand a garment for Sanuel and took it over to him. The lad would have got along well without that garment, for I suppose he was well clad by the ministry of the temple, but Hannah could not be contented unless she was all the time doing something for her darling boy, "Moreover his mother made him a little

not be contented unless she was all the time doing something for her darling boy. Moreover his mother made him a little coat and brought it to him from year to year when she came up with her husband to offer the yearly sacrifice."

I. Hannah stands before you, then, in the first place as an industrious mother. There was no need for her to work. Elkanah, her husband, was far from poor. He belonged to a distinguished family, for the bible tells us that he was the son of Jerobeam, the son of Elhu, the son of John, the son of Xuph. "Who were they" you say. I do not know, but they were distinguished people, no doubt, or their names would not have been mentloned.

entioned. Hannah might have scated herself with mentioned.

Hamah might have scated herself with her family, and, with folded arms and disheveled hair, read novels from year to year, if there had been any to read. But when I see her making that garment and taking it over to Samuel, I know she is industrious from principle as well as from plessure. God would not have a mother become a drudge or a slave; He would have her employ all the helps possible in this day in the rearing of her children. But Hannah ought never to be ashamed to be found making a coat for Samuel.

Most mothers need no counsel in this direction. The wrinkles on their brow, the pallor on their cheek, the thimble mark on their finger attest that they are faithful in their maternal duties. The bloom and the brightness and the vivacity of girlhood have given place for the grander dignity, and usefulness, and industry of motherhood. But there is a heathenish idea getting abroad in some of the families of Americans; there are mothers who banish themselves from

in some of the families of Americans; there are mothers who banish themselves from the home circle. For three-fourths of their the home circle. For three-fourths of their maternal duties they prove themselves in-competent. They are ignorant of what their children wear, and what their children eat, and what their children read. They intrust to irresponsible persons these young immor-tals, and allow them to be trader influences which may cripple their bodies, or taint their purity, or spoil their manners, or destroy their souls.

From the awkward cut of Samuel's coat From the awkward cut of Samuel's coat you know his mother, Hannah, did not make it. Out from under flaming chandellers, and off from imported carpets, and down the grante stairs there has come a great crowd of children in this day, untrained, saucy, incompetent for all practical duties of life, ready to be caught in the first whirl of crime and sensuality. Indotent and unfaithful children. You cannot expect neatness and order in any house where the daughters see nothing but slatternliness and upsidedownativeness in their parents. Let Hannah be idle and most certainly Samuel will grow up idle. will grow up idle.

Who are the industrious men in all our

will grow up idle.

Who are the industrious men in all our occupations and professious? Who are they managing the merchandise of the world, building the walls, tinning the roofs, weaving the carpets, making the laws, governing the nations, making the laws, governing the nations, making the earth to quake, and heave, and roat, and rattle with the tread of gigantic enterprises? Who are they? For the most part they descended from industrious mothers, who, in the old homestead, used to spin their own yarn, and weave their own carpets, and plait their own door-mats, and flag their own chairs, and do their own work. The stallwart men and the influential women of this day, ninety-nine out of a hundred of them, came from such an illustrious aucestry of lard knuckles and homespun.

And who are these people is society, light as froth, blown every whither of temptation and fashion—the peddiers of othy stories, the dancing-jacks of political parties, the seum of society, the tavern-lounging, the store-infeating, the men of low wink, and filty chuckle, and brass breaspins, and rotten associations? For the

low wink, and fifthy chuckle, and brass breastpins, and rotten associations? For the most part, they came from mothers idle and disgusting—the acandalmongers of society, going from house to house, attend-ing to everybedy's business but their own, believing in witches, and ghosts, and horse-shoes to keep the devil out of the churu, and by a godless life setting their children on the very verge of hell. The mothers of Samuel Johnson, and of Alfred the Great, and of Isane Newton, and of St. Augustine,

on the very verge of hell. The mothers of Samuel Johnson, and of Alfred the Great, and of Isane Newton, and of St. Augustine, and of Richard Ceell, and of President Edwards, for the most part, were industrious, bird-working mothers.

Now, while I congratulate all Christian mothers upon the wealth and the modern science which may afford them all kinds of help, let me say that every motion ought to be observant of her children's walk, her children's behavior, her children's companion-ships. How much help Hannah may have, I think she ought every year, at least, make one garment for Samuel. The Lord have mercy on a man who is so unfortunate as to have had a lazy mother!

II. Again, Hannah stands before you as an intelligent mother. From the way in which she talked in this chapter, and from the way she managed this boy, you know she was intelligest. There are no persons in a community who need to be so wise and well informed as mothers.

Oh! this work of culture in children for this world and the next. This child is timid, and it must be roused up and pushed out into activity. This child is forward, and he must be held back and tamed down into modesty and politeness. Rewards for one punishments for another. That which

and no must be near cace, and cames now into modesty and politeness. Rewards for one, punishments for another. That which will make George will ruin John. The red is necessary in one case, while a frown of displeasure is more than enough in an-

other. Whipping and a dark closet do not exhaust all the rounds of domestic disciplies. There have been children who have grown up and gone to glory without ever having had their ears boxed.

Oh! how much care and intelligence are necessary in the rearing of children! But in this day, when there are so many books on the subject, no parent, is excussable in being ignorant of the best mode of bringing up a child. If parents knew more of dictations there would not be so many dyspeptic atomachs, and weak nerves, and incompetent livers among children. If parents there would not be so many currents knew more of physiology there would not be so many curred spines, and cramped chests, and infamed throats, and diseased lungs as there are among children. If parents knew more of art, and were in sympathy with all that is beautiful, there would not be so many children coming out in the world with boorish proclivities. If parents knew more of Christ, and practiced more of his religion, there would not be so many little feet aiready starting on the wrong road, and all around us voices of riot and blasphemy would not come up with such cestasy of infernal triumph.

The eaglets in the eyers have no advantages over the eaglets of a thousand years ago. The kids have no superior way of climbing up the rocks than the old goats taugat hundreds of years ago. The whelps know no more now than did the whelps of ages ago; they are taught no more by the lions of the desert. But it is a shame that in this day, when there are so many opportunities of improving ourselves in the best manner of cultivating children, that so often there is no more advancement in this respect than there has been among the kils and the eaglets and the whelps.

Hi. Again, Hannah stands before you as a Christian mother. From her prayers and from the way she consecrated her boy to God I know that she was good. A mother may have the finest culture, the most brilliont surroundings, but she is not fit for her duties unless she be a Christian mother. There may be well-r

and the canyas of the best artists adorning the walls, and the wardrobe be crowded with tasteful apparel, and the children be wonderful for their attainments and make the bouse ring with laughter and innocent mirth, but there is something weeful-looking in that house if it be not also the residence of a Christian mother.

I bless God that there are not many prayerless mothers—not many of them. The weight of responsibility is so great that they feel the need of a Divine hand to help, and a Divine voice to comfort, and a Divine heart to sympathize. Thousands of mothers have been led into the kingdom of God by the hands of their little children. There were hundreds of mothers who would not have been Christians had it not been for the prattle of their little ones. Standing some day in the nursery, they bethought themselves, "This child God has given me to raise for eternity. What is my influence upon it? Not being a Christian myself, how can I ever expect him to become a Christian? Lord help me!"

Are there anxious mothers, who know nothing the liminite help of religion? Then I commend to them Hannah, the pions mother of Samuel. Do not think it is absolutely impossible that your children come up iniquitous. Out of just such fair brows, and bright eyes, and soft hards, and innocent hearts crime gets its victims—extirpating purity from the heart, and rubbing out the smoothness from the brow, and quenching, and scalding, and barring with shame and woe.

Every child is a bundle of tremendous possibilities; and whether that child shall come forth to life, its heart attuned to the eternal harmonies, and after a life of usefulness on earth go to a life of joy in heaven, or whether across it shall jar eternal diacords, and afters a life of wrongdoing on earth it shall go to a home of impenetrable darkness and an always of immeaurable plunge, is being decided by nursery song and Subbath lesson, and evening prayer, and walk, and ride, and look, and frown, and smile, Oh low many children in glory, crowding all inter ancestry;

maternal power that may lift the child up may press a child down.

A daughter came to a worldly mother and said she was anxious about her sins, and said she had been praying all night. The mother said: "Oh, stop praying! I don't believe in praying. Get over all these religious notions and I'll give you a dress that the said of t ligious notions and I'll give you a dress that will cost \$5.00, and you may wear it next week to that party. The daughter took the dress, and she moved in the gay circle, the gayest of all the gay, that night; and sure enough, all religious impressions were gone, and she stopped praying. A few mouths after she came to die, and in her closing moments said: "Mother, I wish you would bring me that dress that cost \$500." The mother thought it a very strange request, but she brought it to please the dying child. "Now," said the daughter, "mother, hung that dress on the foot of my led," and the dress was hung there, on the foot of the bed. Then the dying girl got up on one chow and looked at her mother, and then pointed to the dress, and said: "Mother, that dress is the price of my soul." Ch. what a momentous thing it is to be a mother!

1V. Again, and lastly, Hannah stands be-

to be a mother!

IV. Again, and lastly, Hannah stands before you the rewarded mother. For all the coats she made for Samuel, for all the prayers she offered for him, for the discipline excrted over him, she got abundant compensation in the piety, and the usefulness, and the popularity of her son Samuel, and that is true in all ages. Every mother gets full pay for all the prayers and tears in behalf of her children. That man useful in commercial life; that man prominent in a commercial life; that man prominent in a profession; that master mechanic—why, every step he takes in life has an echo of gladness in the old beart that long ago taught him to be a Christian, and heroic and earnest.

The story of what you have done, or what you have written, of the influence you have exerted, has gone back to the old homestead, for there is some one always ready to earry good tidings, and that story makes the needle in the old mother's tremulous hand fly quicker and the flail in the father's hand come down upon the barn floor with a vigorons thump. Parents love to hear good news from their children. Do you send them good news always?

Look out for the young man who speaks of his father as "the governor." the "squire," or the "old chap." Look out for the young woman who cails her mother her "maternal ancestor" or the "old woman." "The eye that mocketh at his father and refuseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out, and the young eagles shall cat it."

God gront that all these parents may have the great satisfaction of seeing their children grow up Christians. But oht the pang of that mother who, after a life of street gualding and gossip-retaillug, hanging on the children the friprepries and follies The story of what you have done, or what

street gudding and gossip-retailing, hang-ing on the children the fripperies and follies of this world, sees those children tossed out, on the sea of life like foam on the wave, or on the sea of the flat count of the wave, or nementies in a world where only bravery and stalwart character can stand the shock. But biessed be the mother who looks upon her children as sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty. Oh! the satisfaction of Hannah in seeing

Oh: the satisfaction of Hannah in seeing Fanned serving at the altar; of Mother Eunice in seeing her Timothy learned in the Scriptures. That is the mother's resonances—to see children coming up useful in the world, reclaiming the lost, healing the sick, pitying the ignorant, carnest and useful in every sphere. That throws a new light back on the old family fiblic whenever she reads it, and that will be obtainent to soothe the aching limbs of decreptitude, and light up the closing hours of life's day with the glories of an autumnal sunset. with the glories of an autumnal smact.

There she sits, the old Christian mother, ripe for heaven. Her eyesight is almost gene, but the splendors of the celestial city kindle up her vision. The gray 1221-

of heaven's morn has struck through the gray looks which are folded back over the wrinkled temples. She stoops very much now under the burden of care she used to carry for her children. She sita at home, too old to find her way to the house of God, but while she sits there all the past comes back, and the children that forty years ago tripped around her armchair with their grefs and joys and sorrows—those children are gone now. Some caught up into a better realin, where they shall never die, and others out into the broad world testing the excellency of a Christian's mother discipline. Her inst days are full of peace, and calmer and sweeter will her spirit become. calmer and aweeter will her spirit become, until the gates of life shall lift and let in the wornout pligrim into eternal springtide and youth, where the limbs never ache, and the eyes never grow dim, and the stall of the exhausted and decrepti pligrim shall become the palm of the immortal athlete.

THE NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE. An Important Meeting of the National Council - Resolutions and Committees.

The annual meeting of the National Council of the National Union League was held at the Ebbitt House, in this city, on Saturday. The states were well represented. The following officers were elected: President, Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, Ohlo; vice presidents, Wm. E. Chandler, New Hampahire; Thomas R. Rich, Maryland; James S. Negley, Pennsylvania; J. L. Robinson, Oblo: L. E. Houk, Tennessee; J. E. O'Hara, North Carolina; C. A. Boutelle, Maine; B. K. Bruce, Mississippi; Nathan Goff, West Virginia; Lewis Mckenzie, Virginia; orrespouding secretary, John E. Bryant, Georgia: treasurer, A. M. Chapp, District of Columbia; chaplain, J. J. Cooper, Pennsylvania; marshal, J. H. Bayne, Maryland; sergeant-at-arms, S. T. Demor, Pennsylvania; The president and secretary were authorized to appoint an assistant corresponding secretary and a recording secretary.

The following committee on business was appointed: L. C. Houk, C. H. Grosvenor, Wm. E. Chandler, John E. Bryant, A. H. Pettibore, John K. Lyuch, Lewis McKenzie, E. W. Fox, A. M. Clapp, and R. T. Van Horn.

The committee submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

The National Connell of the National Union League assembed in Washington March 27, 1886, hereby renews its declaration of fidelity and devotion to the great political principles of the Republican party which caused its formation and have been developed and made triumphant during the twenty-four years in which it held national power.

The control of the Democratic party, which it held national power.

The control of the Democratic party, which it held national power.

The control of the presidential office, as well as the popular branch of Congress, has passed into the hends of the Democratic party, which it held national power.

The control of the presidential office, on well as the popular power.

The control of the presidential office, on well as the popular power, on the principles and measures at every step of their progress. Nevertholess, the Democratic party, which is the first of the long period of Republican party and cover one of the principle of all nanidal managed, doce not dare to attempt or propose,

nan, who shall have full authority to carry into effect the policy of this league.

The president appointed the following committee: C. H. Grovenor, Ohio excefficio); W. E. Chandler, New Hampshire; James S. Negley, Pennsylvania; Nathan Gaff, West Virginia; J. E. O'Hara, North Carolina; A. M. Chapp, District of Columbia; J. E. Bryant, Georgia; G. H. Raum, Himois, L. C. Honk, Tennessee; C. A. Boutelle, Maine; J. K. Lynch, Mississippi; J. D. Brady, Virginia; A. H. Pettibune, Teneressee; E. W. Fox, District of Columbia; J. R. Rich, Maryland,
It is understood that the committee will establish headquarters in Washington.

Colorado's Democratic Governor.

Colorado's Democratic Governor.

Gov. Grant, the Democratic governor of Colorado, is at Willard's. Gov. Grant was closted by a majority of 2,800, while the Republican ficket, with that exception was elected by a majority of 4,000. Colorado went 8,000 for Hadne, and Gov. Grant was elected by a split in the regular Republican ticket. He says that the Democrates will make a good fight this fall, but would not express any opinion as to success, beyond that Colorado was a Republican state, and that the ranks of that party were harmonious.

Secretary Manning Improving. Secretary Manning Improving.

"The Secretary is a great deal better to-day; he has improved very much," was what a reporter who inquired as to the condition of secretary Manning was told last high. The fever is said to have left him, and, while the danger is not past, the change of yesteriay is considered for the better. The Predicticalled at the house during the day and saw the Secretary. The physicians reported that the Secretary's condition last thight was uncompact.

Shot His Sweetheart.
Isalah Hilleary, colored, has been keeping be company of Lavinia Myers, also colored, or some time past. Of late an extrangement on taken place, due to Hillenty's lealousy, ast night Hillenty, after a quarrel with La-dring at the corner of Eighteenth and E treets shot her three times. Two of the balls interred near her right hip and one in the ight leg above the knee. Hillenty escaped strict.

A Mission at St. Dominio's. A mission will be held at St. Dominic's.
Church for one week, beginning on next Sunday merning. Fathers McKenns, Do Cantilloo, and O'Neil, of the Dominican order, will conduct the services, which will be held each evening in the week. The mission will be of the nature of a revival, and the noted divines who will conduct it cannot fail to attract large crowds at every service.

RAILWAY NOTES.

R. E. Champion, of the Baltimore and Ohio Express Company, has resigned to accept the receivership of a moreantile establishment in Cincinnati.

The Chicago and Great Southern railread, from Chicago to the Brazil block coal fields, was sold at Indianapolis Saturday to Henry H. Porter, of Chicago, for \$501,111. Mr. Porter represents the bondholders. The election at Cheyenne, Wyo., resulted in favor of a subsidy of \$400,000 in bonds for the Cheyenne and Northern railroad. The road will connect near Fort Fetterman with the Wyoming Central railroad, a branch of the Chicago and Northwestern.

ormed an organization to protect their proper-

THE NATIONAL'S OPENING.

FIVE SPLENDID GAMES SET FOR DECI-SION THIS WEEK.

day, Metropolitans Thursday, Friday, and Saturday-An Account of the Record and Capability of the Representative Ball Players.

If the clerk of the weather is kind this week the base ball season will open with a big boom. The Nationals will meet the Brown University nine on Tuesday and Wednesday, and will have to play good ball to beat this strong college team, who have been practicing in the gymnasium all winter. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday they will have for opponents the for-midable American Association club, the Metropolitans, from Staten Island, N. Y. Both nines will be rusty for want of pracce, but still some interesting contests may looked for, and the Nationals will do

Both nines will be rusty for want of practice, but still some interesting contests may be looked for, and the Nationals will do well if they win two out of the three games from the "Mets."

The nine is now complete, with the exception of another battery, which will probably be engaged by the second week in April. The eleven men now under contract are Barr, Baker. Knowles, Force, Gladmon, Paul Hines, Gilligan, Carroll, Shaw. Mike Hines, and Crane, and in order that the readers of the Knyumican may know something about the record of the new nine, a short history of each player is appended. R. M. Barr, has played ball for a number of years in this city on the several amateur clubs located here. He started to play ball professionally in June, 1883, playing with the Allegbeny Club, of Pittsburg, finishing the season there with a creditable record; was released from there to join Mr. Mox-ley's Washington Club of 1884, and remembed with it until it disbanded, when he went to Indinnapolis, finishing the season there with a creditable record; was released from there to join Mr. Mox-ley's Washington Club of 1884, and remembed with it until it disbanded, when he went to Indinnapolis, finishing the season with the club located in that city. Barr's last year's record on the National Club necds no comment here, as his excellent playing is still fresh in the minds of the public, and as he is now in prime physical condition great things are expected of him for the coming year. As a pitcher Barris over six feet in height, weighs 200 pounds, and is 27 years old.

Fred. L. Shaw, otherwise known as Wizard Shaw, comes from Charlestown, Mass., and first came into prominence on the Detroit club in 1883, where he established a reputation as being one of the most deceptive pitchers in the profession. He was with the Detroits in 1884, but in the latter part of June of that year had some difficulty with the manager of that club, and left Detroit, and joined ferces with the Boston Unions, on which club be finished up the season. Together

this may be accounted for in a measure to
the many conflicting elements that utterly
demoralized the representative team of
Rhode Island. This year it is expected
that the Wizard will prove a stumbling
block to all comers, and that he will do
officient work in the pitcher's box for the
local nine. Shaw is 25 years old, 5 feet 7
inches high, and weighs 165 pounds.

Bernard Gilligan started ball playing in
1878, in and around Boston, but first attracted attention to his ability as a ball
player on the Cleveland Club in 1880,
where bis catching of McCormick secured
him many flattering notices. In 1881 he
cast his fortunes with the Providence Club
and old effective work with that nine up to
the present year. As a catcher, Gilligan is
among the best, and is an earnest hardworking player. He is a fair batter and
base runner, and be, with Shaw, will prove
a formidable battery for visitors. Age 29
years, height, 5 feet 6 inches; weight, 155
pounds.

Michael Hines first appeared in the pro-

Michgel Hines first appeared in the pro Michael Hines first appeared in the pro-fessional srena of 1882, when he played on the Camden Club of New Jersey. In 1883 he was the catcher for the Boston Club when they won the championship of the League. Last year Hines played only a few genes, as bis arm was in a bad condition and he was unable to throw to bases. Now, however, it is chaimed that he is in good trim, and if such is the case he will prove a valuable man, as besidus being a good valuable man, as besides being a catcher he is an excellent batter and

valuable man, as besidas being å good catcher he is an excellent batter and base runner. Hines is 24 years old, weighs 180 pounds, and is 5 feet 11 inches in height.

Phillip C. Baker has long been a favorite here. He learned to play ball in his native city, Philadelphia, but first made his mark as a tracesslonal on the Hornells in 1878. He jeined forces with the Nationals in the latter part of that year, and has played in this city ever since, with the exception of part of one season he played in Baltimore. He is a fine batter, a good base runner, as good a catcher as any of 'em, and as a guardian of first base he is unexcelled. Baker is 28 years old, weighs 150 pounds, and is dive feet seven inches tall.

James Knowles, who will play second base, is 26 years old, weighs 162 pounds, and is five feet ten inches in height. He ecomenced playing ball in 1878 on the Broekton Club. of Massachusetts, which won the state championship. For the next three years he retired from the diamond, but in 1881 he started the season on the Louisville Club, but on account of a lame arm had to retire. In 1883 and 1883 he played with the Pottaville Club. During 1884 he played first part of the season with the Allephanys, and finished un with the slaved with the Pottsville Club. During 1884 he played first part of the season with the Alleghanys, and finished up with the trocklyns. Last year he covered second made for the Nationals, and made a credit-ble record. Knowles is not always up to he mark in handling low grounders, and is little slow in touching players when they ry to steal second, but, withal, is an honorit, alert player, who always does his best for his club. He is a good batter and a swift runner.

wift runner.

Henry Gladmon is a native of this city, Henry Gladmon is a native of this city, said gives promise of being one of the coming young players of the country. His first professional attempt at ball playing was on the Philadelphias in 1883, but he did not stay there long. In 1884 he was one of the members of the Washington club, and remained on that nine until it disbanded. Last year he covered third base for the Nationals, and made a host of friends by his clever play in that position. This year he will be found again the guardian of third base, and will no doubt gratian of third base, and will no doubt gratis of third base, and will no doubt grat-ly his admirers by his good play. Gladmon

dian of third base, and will no doubt gratify his admirers by his good play. Gladmon is the youngest member of the nine, being 22 years old, six feet high, and weighs 189 pounds. As a batter Gladmon gives promise of ranking with the best, and is a base numer of only moderate merit.

Davey Force, who will play short stop, is well known to the Washington public, having been a member of the Olympic club in 1867, which was his first appearance as a professional, and on which club he remained for four years; played in Baltimore in 1872 and 1873; was on the Chicagoes in 1874, and on the Athietics during 1875 and 1876. From this club he went to Buffalo, where he remained up to the present time. As a fielder Force has few superiors, and plays his position for all it is worth. He is a painetaking, temperate man, and very quiet and gentlemanly. With the bat he has for the past two seasons been rather weak. Force is the smallest man on the club, bring 5 feet 24 inches in height, weighs 140 pounds, and is 37 years old.

Clifford S. Carroll started ball playing as a justices in 1882, but first made his mark on the Providence club in 1883, where he

Clifford S. Carroll started ball playing as a lusiness in 1882, but first made his mark on the Providence club in 1883, where he has played ever since. As a fielder Carroll has no superiors, he being able to cover a remarkable amount of ground, and is a sure fly catch. He is a fine batter, and as a base runner is considered one of the feetsat in the country. He is 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighs 175 pounds, and is 27 years old. Old. Paul Hines is a unitive of Washington, and is both well and favorably known to all our lase ball people. He started out pro-lessionally with the old Nationals in 1873, went to Chicago in 1874, remained on that club for six years, and then joined the Providence ulue, on which latter club be has played since. Paul cam play all the infield positions, outside of pitcher or

catcher, and in the position of center field he is among the best in the country. He is an excellent batter, a first class base runner, and is a player that gives his very best services to his club. Hincs is 39 years of age, 5 feet 104 inches in height, and weights 185 pounds. Edward Crane halls from Boston, and first expendence in the Boston, and

Edward Crane halls from Boston, and Gratesme into prominence in the Boston Unions in 1884, where he made a reputation as one of the best young all-round players in the profession. He can pitch and catch as well as play in the infield. Last year he played for a while on the Providence club, but on account of ill-health was forced to retire. This season he is in perfect comilition, and will no doubt take excellent care of right field for the local club. Crane is a good batter and base runner, and one of the longest throwers in the business. He is fix years old, 5 feet 11 inches in height, and weights 199 pounds.

and weigns 190 pounds.

The nine taken all in all is one that will The nine taken all in all is one that will likely juzzle their strongest opponents to win a ball from them, and is a good all-round team. Should the men harmonize well together, nothing but good results will follow, as there is some fine material in the nine. The batteries are both strong, the infield moderately strong, while the outfield is unexcelled by sity club in the country, both as regards fielding, batting, and base running. When the nine have settled down to steady work and have wore off the winter's rust some fine playing may be expected, although the public should not be lasty in the formation of their opinion; give the club a fair trial, and if found wanting, then condemn. ing, then condemn.

The batting and fielding averages of the men last year were as follows:

THE WAR ON STRONG DRINK. Size of the Temperance Question and

Cost of Liquor Traffic. Rev. Benjamin F. Bowen conducted gos pel temperance services yesterday after-noon and last evening at the National Rifles' Armory. After a short service of song and a scriptural reading Mr. Bowen spoke of the great expense of the liquor kind of function of every kind of government. Statistics were quoted to bear out this assertion. Mr. Bowen was followed by Hon. Walter L. Sessions, member of the House from New York, who stated that alcoholic drink built up no tissues in the body; that there is no pure lager beer sold in this country, and that which was sold in the market was a vile compound that brought on diseases. This was equally true of liquors.

Mr. Sessions is in favor of a bill to grant local option to the people of the District or one favoring prohibition, except in medicinal cases, with rigid restrictions.

Charles M. Nye spoke next, and dwelt upon the status of the temperance sentiment of this city, expressing a hope of kind of function of every kind of govern

ment of this city, expressing a hope of triumph in the pear future.

Quite a number came forward and signed

the pledge in response to the invitation. Meetings will be held every evening this week in the same place, and prominent speakers will be present.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. St. Fathick's Society.

The regular meeting last night of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society was attended by a large audience. The retiring president, Francis McNerhany, reviewed the history of the society and installed the following officers for the ensuing year: President, P. A. Byrne; vice president, W. M. Welski, recording secretary, W. H. Fill; sergeant-at-arms, E. Martin.
Addresses were made by Messrs. McNerhany and Walsh, and the following attractive programme rendered: Bratus and Cessius, Messrs. Charles Milligan and Henry Niedfelt; song, "Come Where the Honeysuckles Grow," Miss May Anderson; recitation, Mr. Pullizi: recitation, Dr. White; hanjo selection, Mr. Clements. The meetings of this society are becoming very

meetings of this society are becoming very popular, and much good is being effected in the cause of temperance.

Work to Be Commenced on the Mains to Carry Superheated Water. power through pipes was satisfactorily tested on Saturday by the Washington Reat and Power Company at its plant in ered the best for furnishing heat and power through street mains, as its workings are through street mains, as its workings are simple. It rests upon the fact that water under pressure can be raised to a ligher temperature than 212°, the boiling point, without being converted to steam. When it is released from the pressure it expands into steam, from which the heat can be used for heating and motive purposes. The water is returned to the distributing point, and used again. The heat can be used at all times, sud an average temperature is maintimes, and an average temperature is maintained, while machinery at a distance can be operated without the use of other than the pressure conveyed through the pipes. The company has obtained a permit to lay pipes on D street between Seventh and Tenth streets, and the work will be shortly begun.

Funeral of Mrs. E. H. Talbot. The funeral of Mrs. Carrie Talbot (nee Rose-berry), wife of Mr. E. H. Talbot, took place berry), wife of Mr. E. H. Tailot, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of her mother, Mrs. B. Boseberry, No. 624 Fennsylvania avenue, and was targely attended. Rev. Dr. Steele efficialing. He spoke very feelingly of the many virtues of the descased, mentioning her early profession of thristianity. The casket was of most claborate sivie, being trimmed in white sain and covered tastefully with velvet and broadcoth, with siver railing ranking from the discount of the same materal on either end. A silver plate bearing the following inscription adorned the 181: "Mrs. E. H. Tailout born May 10, 1855, died March 20, 1852." The floral influence were exceedingly handsome and healtfully designed, among their being "A lineken Calanin," with dove suspended, two pillows, one bearing her name, the other the word "Rest": a cross, anchor, heart, and two mirrors; mother was a new design, in shape of a bucket, inscribed "Tears." The remains were placed in the vanit at Rivel Cresk Ceinetery and will be interred on Thursday.

The river and harbor appropriation bill, as completed by the House committee, makes a total appropriation of \$15,164,255, which will become available immediately upon the pas-sage of the bill. As there was no appropria flow made for river and harbor improvements Hon made for river and harbor improvements last session the present appropriation virtually covers a period of nearly two years. Influted in the appropriation are the following:

Maryland—Rivers: Broton bay, 25,000; Choptauk, 210,000; Corsica Crock, 210,000; Susquanton, 80,000.

Virginia—Harbors: Norfolk, 250,000; Sisquanton, 26,000; Norfolk approaches, 50,000; Hivers: Approximax, 250,000; Chickalholmy, 24,000; Januel, 250,000; Mattapeni, 25,000; Now river, 32,000; Famulky, 30,000; Happanamok, 250,000; Stanaton, 310,000; West Virginia—Hivers: Hig Sauly, 250,000; Huckhannon, 51,000; Grundoffe, annound beriofore appropriated is continued; Little Kanawha, 22,300; Monongahela, 2121,230.

The Orthodox Hebrew College. Rev. Dr. Schneeberger, of Baltimore, de-tivered a stirring appeal to the Adva Israel streets, yesterday aftermoon, on the necessity of establishing a college for the education of rabbl and teachers of the orthodax branch of the Hebrew Church, the present college at Cinclinati for that purpose being supervised by a rabbl leaning to reform doctroes.

The Weather.

Indications for Washington and vicinity— Local rains, slightly warmer weather. Thermometric readings—3 s. m., 47.09; 7 s. mean relative humidity, 83,00; total precipita-

THE GREAT STRIKE ENDED.

VORK AND TRANSPORTATION TO BE

Grand Master Workman Powderly Arranges With Jay Gould for an Armistice, Pending Arbitration-The Riot Act Read With Good Effect at Texar-

New York, March 28 -- Conferences beween Jay Gould and T. V. Powderly today and this evening have resulted in orders from each of them to the parties to the outhwestern strike that work and traffic se immediately resumed pending arbitration, to which Mr. Gould consents. POWDERLY'S CIRCULAR INDORSED.

Galveston, Tex., March 28.—The Knights of Labor held an out-door mass meeting here last night which was attended by fully 2,000 knights and citizens. J. Molier, a prominent slip broker, was called upon to preside, and made a temperate advance savawing the situation. Spacehous Molier, a prominent ship broker, was called upon to preside, and made a temperate address reviewing the situation. Speeches were also made by W. A. Shaw, a prominent publisher; Sampson Heidenheimer, a wesithy grocer, and John Dwyer, a prominent publisher is sampson theidenheimer, a wesithy grocer, and John Dwyer, a prominent member of the Knights of Labor. Resolutions were adopted heartily indorsing the circulars issued by Grand Workman Powderly in his efforts to seame a settlement of the existing labor troubles, and pledging him aid in his laudable purpose. The resolutions condemn the action of those citizens who sent a telegram to Vice President Hoxie, and state that the refusal of Mr. Hoxie to arbitrate existing difficulties "shows to the people he is determined not to open said railroads, thereby causing the people at large to suffer." The strike of employes on the Gould lines is indorsed, the resolutions declaring that "we believe their cause to be just and honorable, as the managers of said railroads have violated their agreement with their employes on numerous occasions." The action of the United States marshals was severely condemned for removing arrested persons from their place of residence and taking them to adjacent cities for trial. The meeting was continued until a late hour without the least signs of disorder, the large audience exhibiting marked interest in the address.

THE RIOT ACT HEAD AT TENARKANA.

GALVESTON, TEX., March 28.—A special to the News from Texarkana says: In respose to a call for aid from the officers and citizens of Miller county, Gov. Hughes has ordered the Gate City Rifles, of this city, to report to the sheriff for duty. Capt. J. Trigg and thirty men have reported and were assigned to duty in the two rallway yards. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Judge Lawrence A. Byrne appeared on the platform of the Marquand Hotel, and in the presence of the millitary and civil officers and 500 persons read the riot act of the state of Arkansas, and thereupon requested every one not directly concerned with the railroad to leave the premises, and commanded the sheriff and his supporters to see that the order was obeyed and exhaust all means to protect the course of commerce when necessary. It is thought that the next effort to move trains will be effectual. Great diseatisfaction exists among the Kuights of Labor, and many of the leading members signify their intention of abandoning the strike, as public sentiment is entirely with the railroads.

The freight blockade was broken this morning, and a freight train was sent north with freight for St. Louis under a strong guard of militia. Great excitement prevailed, and 400 strikers were assembled in the Missouri Pacific yards. The militia overawed them, however, and the train left without opposition. At Mandeville, ten miles north of Texarkana, a crowd of strikers tried to side-trask and wrick the train. The militia scattered them and captured twelve of the strikers, who were brought back here and put in jail. The running of this train is regarded by the people of Texarkana as breaking the backbone of the strike at this point.

POLICE AID RIFUSED THE RALLROADS. THE BIOT ACT READ AT TEXABRANA.

POLICE AID REPUSED THE RAILROADS. POLICE AID REPUSED THE RAILROADS.
St. Louis, Mo., March 28.—The general managers and superintendents of the roads centering in East St. Louis held two meetings here yesterday to consider the situation in their yards across the river. The matter was fully discussed and about 5 o'clock last evening they sent a committee to the East St. Louis city council with a petition asking that body, which was in session at the time, to afford the roads sufficient protection to enable them to run their trains. The council in reply said that, while they were very anxious to have business resumed, and wished to see the business resumed, and wished to see the laws obeyed, they were unable to be of any real service to the roads; that their police ree was very small and totally inadequate force was very small and totally inadequate to guard all the yards, and that if they appointed special officers the probabilities were that, the sympathy for the strikers being so general in the city, they would appoint men whose affiliations were all with the strikers, and they would therefore be of no benefit to the railroads.

Gould's letter to Powderly is us follows:

Pressurem's Orect Mesocar Partic Rate-

PRINDENT'S OFFICE, MISSOURI PARTIC RAIL-poads, March 28, 1886—T. V. POWDERLY, G. M., W. K. of L. — Door Ser. Rentying to your letter of the 77th instant, I write to say that I will to marrow morolag send the following tele-graphic instructions to Mr. Hoyre, general manager of the Missouri Pacific railroad at St. Lents:

In resuming the movement of trains on the whicher Krights of Labor or not, except that you will not employ any person who has injured the company's property during the late strike. For will we discharge any person who has taken service with the company during said strike. We see no objection to arbitrating any differences between the employes and the company, year or futire.

Healing the above will be satisfactory, I results voirs, vory truly.

congressman John J. O'Nelli, chairman of the House committee on labor, left for New York last night to confer with T. V. Powderly and J. Gould as to the settlement of the southwestern railroad troubles, Before leaving Mr. O'Nelli invoked by letter the interference of the President in bringing tegether "two antagonized members of his family." In the House to day Mr. O'Nelli's bill on the arbitration question will be introduced. He asserts that it is rational, operative, and constitutional. It is entitled "A bill creating boards of arbitration for the speedy settlement of common carriers, engaged in inter-state and territorial commerce or business, and their employes."

Charged with Outrage. Michael Robinson, a well-known colored arber, doing business under Washington Hall, corner of Third street and Pennsylvania avenue southeust, was arrested by Schrits. Bryant and Mulhail last night on compaint of Agnes lorsey, an 18-year-old colored airl, who charged him with outraging her yesterday evening in his place of business.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITOL. The existing strike troubles in the west have been discussed by the House committee on labor white considering the proposed measures relating to arbitration of differences between employers and employes.

The vacancies in Senate occasioned by the cuth of Senator Miller, of California, will be lied this week. President (pre tempore) Sherman will become chairman of the committee in foreign relations, and Mr. Spooner, the new custor from Wasconsia, will succeed Mr. Miller on the committee on the District of Colum-

The House committee on agriculture has fixed Wedgesday next at 10 o'clock for the hearing of argument from dairymen and farners and elementarine manufacturers for and against the Scott bill, which proposes the invying of an internal revenue tax of 10 cents for pound on eleculargarine and imitation butter.